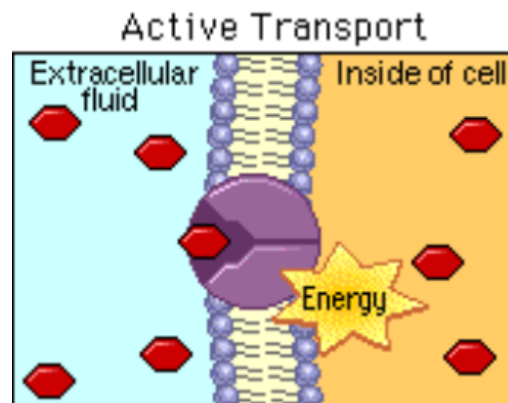


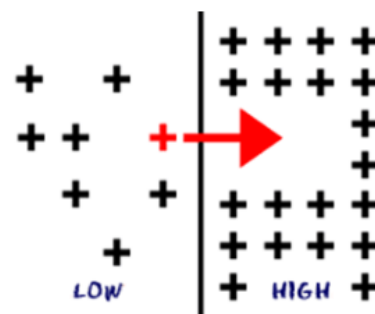
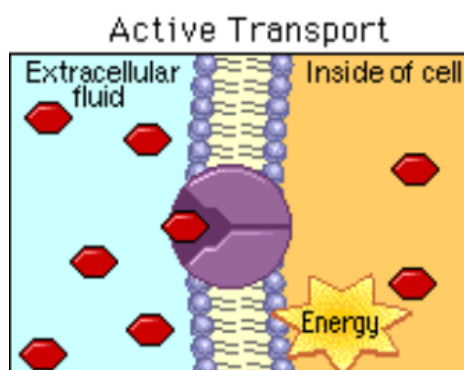
Active Transport



Active Transport

- *Moves molecules from an area of low concentration to high against a concentration gradient

- *Requires energy
- *uses carrier proteins



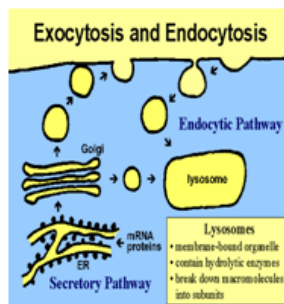
Endocytosis & Exocytosis

Endocytosis

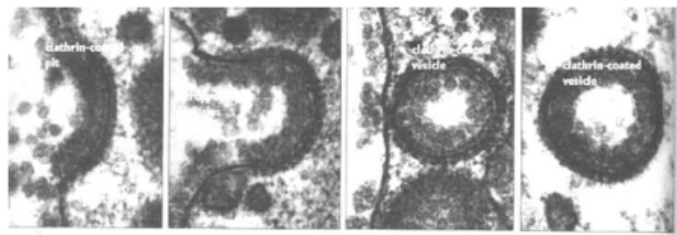
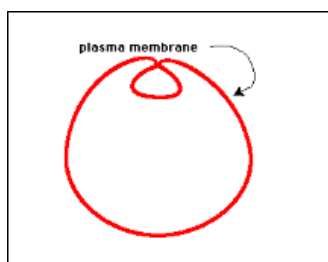
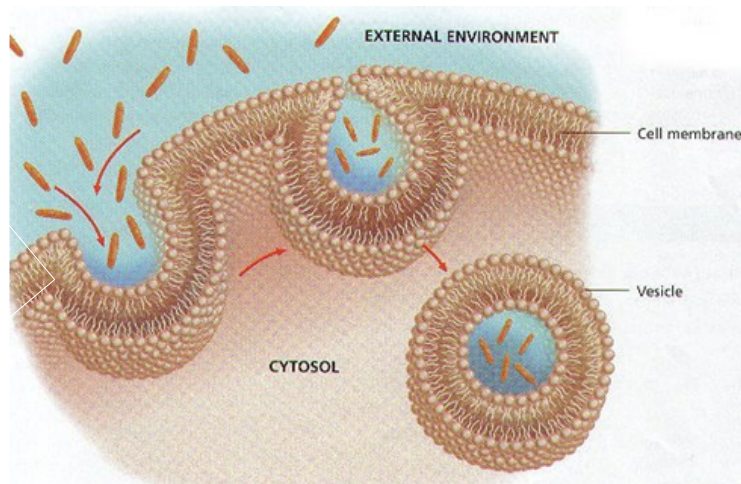
- Movement of large materials INTO the cell.
- Part of the cell membrane wraps around the particle and engulfs it.

Exocytosis

- Movement of large materials OUT OF the cell.
- Vesicles from Golgi apparatus wrap around particle, combine with cell membrane, and then expel the particle from the cell.



Endocytosis

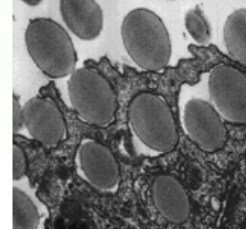
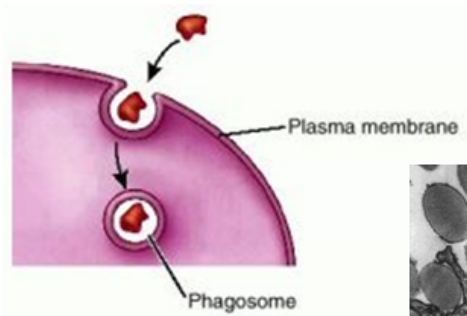


Endocytosis

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aWItglvTiLc>

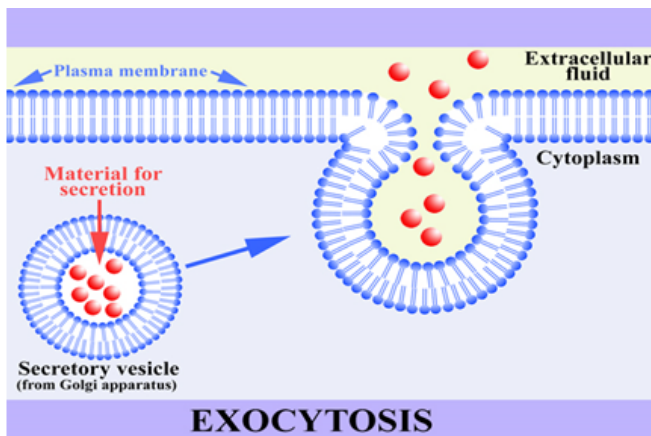
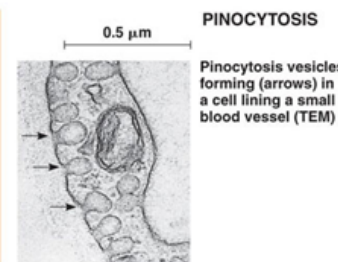
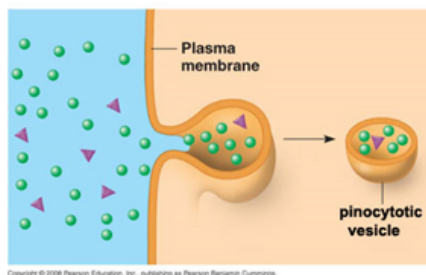
Phagocytosis:

- “cell eating”
- particles(food) taken into cell

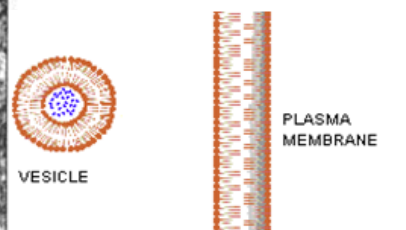
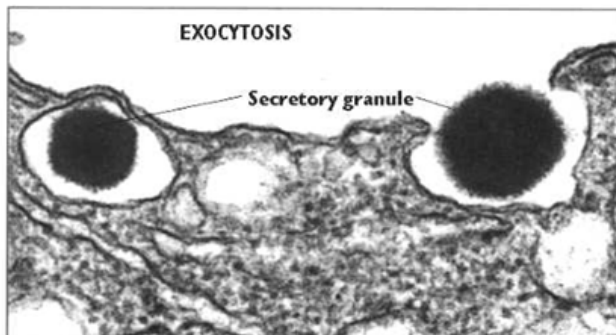


Pinocytosis:

- “cell-drinking”
- fluid taken into cell



Exocytosis



Transport Name	Type of Transport	Direction of movement	Energy? yes/no	Examples
Diffusion				perfume diffusing through air, O ₂ and CO ₂ diffusing in and out of cells
Facilitated Diffusion				Glucose diffusing through protein channel
Osmosis				Water diffusing into roots of plants
Active Transport				Minerals pumped into plant roots, sodium pumped in and out of cells